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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/002,562	11/01/2001	Mark van Soestbergen	10165-001 SOE	3802
29391 7590 09/14/2007 BEUSSE WOLTER SANKS MORA & MAIRE, P. A. 390 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE SUITE 2500 ORLANDO, FL 32801			EXAMINER BASIT, ABDUL	
			ART UNIT 3694	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/002,562	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SOESTBERGEN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Abdul Basit	<b>Art Unit</b> 3694	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 May 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### DETAILED ACTION

This is a second non-final office action. The Office has taken into consideration Applicant's affidavits and finds that the claimed invention overcomes the dates of the art given by the Office in the first non-final office action.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-11, 18-23, 33-36, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by State of California, Air Resources Board, public hearing to consider statewide regulation that provides a methodology to calculate the value of interchangeable emission reduction credits (April 4, 1997) **(to be herewith known as "California")**.

#### ***Regarding claim 1:***

California teaches a method for registration of carbon sinks comprising renewable energy and emission reduction systems, wherein a carbon sink represents an asset in an account, the method comprising:

- (a) Receiving information to identify a customer account; *(see page 31)*.
- (b) Receiving input to identify type of carbon sink; *(see page 31)*.
- (c) Receiving input data used to calculate emission reduction provided by the carbon sink; *(see page 31)*.

(d) Calculating an emission reduction credit (ERC) value representative of the renewable energy and emission reduction provided by the carbon sink; (*see page 31*).

(e) Crediting a percentage of the ERC value to the customer account. (*see page 31*).

***Regarding claim 2:***

California further teaches that for the method of claim 1, step (b) of receiving input to identify type of carbon sink comprises of selecting type of carbon sink from one of the following:

(i) solar thermal; (*see page 6*)

(ii) photovoltaic; (*see page 6*)

(iii) micro-hydro; (*see page 6*)

(iv) wind turbine; (*see page 6*) and

(v) carbon sequestration.

2. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of Orr (US Pat. No. 5,831,876).

***Regarding claim 3:***

Orr, not California, teaches that the method of claim 1 further comprises the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS). (*see column 3, lines 40-50*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with Orr. Motivation to modify exists because a GPS system allows for a better representation of the location and type of pollution.

***Regarding claim 4:***

California further teaches that the method of claim 1 further comprises the step of receiving a selection of type of accreditation level from a plurality of accreditation levels, wherein the selected level determines a particular registration fee and a particular percentage of ERC value that will be credited to the customer account. (*see page 22*).

***Regarding claim 5:***

California further teaches that for the method of claim 4, the percentage of ERC value not credited to the customer account is divided according to accreditation level and credited to a plurality of funds comprising an insurance fund to insure the registered carbon sink in accordance with certain events which may affect its emission reductions, a yearly administrative fund to apply to the costs of operating the registration system, a certifier's fund to apply to the costs of certifying the sink, and a discount fund which acts as an uncertainty factor for ERC calculations. (*see page 31*).

***Regarding claim 6:***

California further teaches that for the method of claim 1, wherein the step (c) of receiving input data used to calculate emission reduction provided by the carbon sink comprises receiving specific parameters for the type of sink selected. (*see page 7 and page 38*).

***Regarding claim 8:***

California further teaches that the method of claim 1 further comprises the step of assigning identification tags to the ERC values, the tags comprising one or more of location of sink, owner of sink, certifier of sink, and digital record of sink. (*see pages 7*

and 8).

***Regarding claim 9:***

California teaches a method for claim 1 further comprising the step of donating a percentage of the ERC value credited to the customer account to a separate entity.

***Regarding claim 10:***

California further teaches that method of claim 1 further comprises the step of exchanging ERC values in the customer account for monetary assets. (see pages 7 and 8).

***Regarding claim 11:***

California further teaches that method of claim 10, wherein the step of exchanging comprises:

- (a) Storing ERC values tagged with an identification unique to the carbon sink in a pool pending sale; (see page 26) and
- (b) Transmitting monetary assets to the customer account upon purchase of ERC value from pool. (see pages 23 and 24).

***Regarding claim 18:***

California teaches a method for tracking emission reduction credits between sellers and purchasers, wherein the emission reduction credits assigned to a carbon sink represent an asset in an account, comprising:

- (a) Registering for a seller a carbon sink comprising renewable energy and emission reduction systems wherein an emission reduction credit (ERC) value representative of the renewable energy and emission reduction provided by the carbon sink is assigned

to the carbon sink; (*see page 31*).

(b) Assigning a unique identification to the emission reduction credit (ERC) value of the seller; (*see pages 7 and 8*).

(c) Making the ERC value for the carbon sink available for purchase; (*see page 31*).

(d) Receiving a purchase request from a purchaser for the ERC value; (*see page 31*).

(e) Matching the unique identification to an identification of the purchaser; (*see page 31*).

(f) Crediting the ERC value to an account of the purchaser as an asset. (*see page 31*).

***Regarding claim 19:***

California further teaches that method of claim 18, wherein if the account of the purchaser includes greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions values produced by a carbon source of the purchaser, wherein a carbon source represents a liability in an account, the method further comprising the steps of

(i) Balancing the liabilities of the GHG values in the account with the assets of the ERC value purchased; (*see page 31*) and

(ii) Associating the unique identification of the ERC value from the carbon sink to a unique identification of the carbon source of the purchaser. (*see page 31*).

***Regarding claim 20:***

California further teaches that method of claim 18 wherein step (c) of making the ERC value for the carbon sink available for purchase comprises pooling the ERC value in a pool with other ERC values from a plurality of sellers having ERC values associated

with their carbon sinks. (see page 22)

***Regarding claim 21:***

California further teaches that method of claim 20, prior to step (d) of receiving a purchase request from a purchaser for the ERC value, further comprising the steps of

- (i) Searching the pool for an ERC value associated with a specific carbon sink substantially matching the search criteria; (see page 31) and
- (ii) Displaying the results of the search. (see page 31)

***Regarding claim 22:***

California further teaches that method of claim 18 further comprising the step of receiving a fee from the purchaser in the form of a percentage of the ERC value prior to crediting the ERC value to an account of the purchaser. (see page 31).

***Regarding claim 23:***

California further teaches that method of claim 1 further comprising receiving information regarding boundaries, ownership, land use management, and community impact for biological and geological carbon sinks. (see pages 27-29).

***Regarding claim 35:***

California teaches a system for tracking emission reduction credits between sellers and purchasers, wherein the emission reduction credits assigned to a carbon sink represent an asset in an account, comprising a computer processor programmed to:

- (a) Register for a seller a carbon sink comprising renewable energy and emission reduction systems wherein an emission reduction credit (ERC) value representative of the renewable energy and emission reduction provided by the carbon sink is assigned



to the carbon sink; (see pages 6-11)

(b) Assign a unique identification to the emission reduction credit (ERC) value of the seller; (see pages 6-11)

(c) Make the ERC value for the carbon sink available for purchase; (see pages 6-11)

(d) Receive a purchase request from a purchaser for the ERC value; (see pages 6-11)

(e) Match the unique identification to an identification of the purchaser; (see pages 6-11)

and

(f) Credit the ERC value to an account of the purchaser as an asset. (see pages 6-11)

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of Cen-Hsiang Yeang's article, "Distributed GIS for Monitoring and Modeling Urban Air Quality." (September 1999) (***to be known as Yeang***).

***Regarding claim 7:***

Yeang, not California, teaches that the method of claim 1 further comprises the step of

constructing a virtual box representing the yearly emissions reductions of the carbon sink to ensure that ERCs in a given time period and given place are assigned only once, the box assigned to geographical coordinates of the sink, wherein the box expresses the amount of GHGs reduced by gram and in cubic centimeters of the carbon sink. (see *pages 4-6, 11-15*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with Yeang. Motivation to modify exists because this would allow for better modeling of pollution.

5. Claims 12-17, 25, 28-32, and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Revised, 1996).

***Regarding claim 12:***

IPCC, not California, teaches a method for registration of a carbon source, wherein a carbon source represents a liability in an account, comprising:

- (a) receiving information to identify customer account; (*see pages 1.1-1.14*)
- (b) receiving input to identify type of carbon source; (*see pages 1.1-1.14*)
- (c) receiving input data used to calculate energy consumption and emissions output of the carbon source; (*see pages 1.1-1.14*)
- (d) calculating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions value produced by the carbon source; (*see pages 1.1-1.14*) and

California teaches debiting the GHG value from the customer account. (*pages 6-11*)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPCC. Motivation to modify exists, because the IPCC guidelines would allow for realistic values of greenhouse gases which would result in a more efficient ERC program.

***Regarding claim 13:***

IPCC, not California teaches that The method of claim 12, wherein the step (b) of receiving input to identify type of carbon source comprises selecting type of carbon source from one of the following:

- (i) vehicles; *(see pages 1-2)*
- (ii) structures; *(see pages 1-2)*
- (iii) travel; *(see pages 1-2)*
- (iv) manufacture of products; *(see pages 1-2)* and
- (v) providing services. *(see pages 1-2)*

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPCC. Motivation to modify exists, because allowing for selection of different types of carbon sources allows for greater use of the credit system which can help reduce pollution.

***Regarding claim 14:***

IPCC, not California, teaches that the method of claim 12, wherein the step (c) of receiving input data used to calculate energy consumption and emissions output of the carbon source comprises receiving specific parameters for the type of source selected.  
*(see pages 1.1-1.4)*

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPCC. Motivation to modify exists, because calculation of energy consumption and emissions output allows for a better implementation of a plan or system to reduce pollution.

***Regarding claim 15:***

California further teaches that method of claim 12, further comprises the step of assigning a monetary liability to the GHG value. (*see page 6*)

***Regarding claim 16:***

California further teaches that method of claim 15, further comprises the steps of

- (i) accepting payment from the customer; (*see page 7 and 31*).
- (ii) using the payment to purchase ERC values associated with a carbon sink, said ERC values representing an asset in an account; (*see page 7 and 31*).
- (iii) crediting the ERC values as assets against the monetary liability assigned to the GHG value, whereby the GHG value in the customer account is reduced accordingly. (*see page 7 and 31*).

***Regarding claim 17:***

California further teaches that method of claim 16, further comprising the steps of tagging the ERC values purchased with the identification of the carbon sink associated therewith and associating the carbon sink identification with the carbon source of the customer. (*see pages 7 and 8*).

***Regarding claim 25:***

IPCC, not California, teaches that the method of claim 13 wherein, if structure is selected as type of carbon source, further comprising the steps of:

- (i) receiving input data for at least one of power consumption, propane consumption, gasoline consumption; (*see pages 1.1-1.4*)
- (ii) calculating GHG value for the structure in accordance with input data received. (*see pages 1.1-1.4*)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPCC. Motivation to modify exists because including input data on power, propane or gasoline consumption would allow for better analysis of greenhouse gas values.

***Regarding claim 28:***

IPCC, not California, further teaches that for method of claim 13 wherein, if manufacture of products is selected as type of carbon source, further comprising the steps of:

- (i) receiving input data representative of emissions produced during the manufacture and distribution of a product; (*see pages 1.1-1.4*)
- (ii) calculating GHG value for the manufacture of the product in accordance with input data received. (*see 1.1-1.4*)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPCC. Motivation to modify exists because using input data regarding emissions from the manufacture or distribution of a product would allow for better analysis of greenhouse gas values.

***Regarding claim 29:***

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California further teaches that for method of claim 28 further comprising the steps of:

(iii) Purchasing an amount of ERC value sufficient to offset the GHG value from a seller who has registered a carbon sink comprising renewable energy and emission reduction systems, wherein an emission reduction credit (ERC) value is representative of the renewable energy and emission reduction provided by the carbon sink; (*see pages 6-11*).

(iv) Certifying the product as GHG neutral as a result of the offset. (*see page 9*).

***Regarding claim 30:***

IPCC, not California, teaches that the method of claim 29, the product is gasoline. (*see pages 1.1-1.2*)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPCC. Motivation to modify exists because gasoline is a product creates greenhouse gases and therefore would require certification as GHG neutral.

***Regarding claim 31:***

IPCC, not California, teaches that for the method of claim 13 wherein, if providing services is selected as type of carbon source, further comprising the steps of:

(i) receiving input data representative of emissions produced during the provision of a service; (*see pages 1.1-1.6*)

(ii) calculating GHG value for the provision of the service in accordance with input data received. (*see pages 1.1-1.6*)

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with IPPC. Motivation to modify exists because using input data regarding emissions from a service would allow for better analysis of greenhouse gas values.

***Regarding claim 32:***

California further teaches that claim 31 further comprises the steps of:

(iii) purchasing an amount of ERC value sufficient to offset the GHG value from a seller who has registered a carbon sink comprising renewable energy and emission reduction systems, wherein an emission reduction credit (ERC) value is representative of the renewable energy and emission reduction provided by the carbon sink; (see pages 6-11)

(iv) certifying the service as GHG neutral as a result of the offset. (see page 9)

6. Claims 24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of Air Resource Board Release of MVEI7G, Motor Vehicle Emission Inventory Model. (October 3, 1996) (to be known as MVEI7G).

***Regarding claim 24:***

MVEI7G, not California, teaches that the method of claim 13 wherein, if vehicle is selected as type of carbon source, further comprising the steps of:

(i) receiving input data for at least one of make, model, variants, year, VIN#, time period, annual mileage; (see pages 4-8)

(ii) calculating GHG value for the vehicle in accordance with input data received. (see pages 4-8)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with MVEI7G. Motivation to modify exists because various input data of a vehicle allows for better calculation of GHG values.

***Regarding claim 27:***

MVEI7G, not California, teaches that the method of claim 13 wherein, if travel is selected as type of carbon source, further comprising the steps of:

- (i) receiving input data for at least one of arrival and departure points, method of travel, type of transportation, travel dates; (*see pages 4-8*)
- (ii) calculating GHG value for the travel in accordance with input data received. (*see pages 4-8*)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with MVEI7G. Motivation to modify exists because various input data of a vehicle allows for better calculation of GHG values.

7. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of Air Resources Board, Guidelines for the Generation of Mobile Source Emission Reduction Credits Through Purchase and Operation of New, Reduced-Emission Heavy Duty Vehicles. (September 1995) (***to be known as ARB***).

***Regarding claim 26:***

ARB, not California, teaches that the method of claim 25, wherein if structure is a company, further comprising the step of addition to the GHG value emissions produced by vehicles owned by the company. (*see pages 4-5*).



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with ARB. Motivation to modify exists because calculating GHG company vehicles provides for a more efficient method of determining the amount of GHG that exists and the amount of necessary credits.

8. Claims 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of Yeang.

***Regarding claim 41:***

Yeang, not California, teaches a method for mapping GHG emissions information using various parameters to aid in the management of the transfer of GHG reductions to offset emissions by creating a volumetric global positioning system timestamp (VGT) comprising:

Recording GHG activity including data indicative of location, address, GPS, elevation, GHG parameters and time frame of event;

Creating a Volumetric GPS Timestamp (VGT) as a virtual box representing the emission or reduction volume of a GHG; *(see pages 4-11)*

Associating the VGT box with a discreetly defined space on planet earth, using the GPS and elevation coordinates anchoring the bottom center of the VGT box, wherein the VGT box serves as a marker, aiding discovery of emission and reduction information introduced that has the same time frame, location, or volume; *(see pages 4-11)* and

Projecting and transposing 'empty' boxes on top of full boxes to manage the transfer of GHG reductions to offset emissions. *(see pages 4-11)*

***Regarding claim 42:***

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The method of claim 41, further comprising:

comparing emissions impact using temperature as a factor comprising:

- (a) charting the volume of one ton CO<sub>2</sub> as it becomes larger over time as a result of increasing temperature, which expands the volume of any given gas; (*see pages 11-16*)
- (b) using the mean temperature as the baseline by averaging the land, air and sea surface temperatures of planet earth for a period of years; (*see pages 11-16*)
- (c) calculating the increase in temperature from that baseline which expands the CO<sub>2</sub> VGT box, (*see pages 11-16*) and
- (d) calculating the relative increase in size used to compare the value of current action versus future action while keeping pressure constant at 760 torr in the equation  $V \propto T$ . (*see pages 11-16*)

**Regarding claim 43:**

Yeang, not California, teaches that the method of claim 41 further comprises calculating the proportion clean and dirty air generated as a result of a GHG activity by

- (a) Establishing VGT by combining location, elevation, time fame, GHG parameters and time frame of GHG activity; (*see pages 9-12*)
- (b) Using resulting VGT as the base to calculate the VGT of Oxygen and other molecules consumed or freed up by GHG activity; (*see pages 9-12*)
- (c) Expressing the amount of "clean air" lost or gained from the GHG activity. (*see pages 9-12*).

9. Claims 33,34, 3-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over California in view of Official notice.

***Regarding claim 33:***

Official notice is taken that a computer system will be used for the registration, processing and use of emission reduction credits that is taught in California. (see pages 6-11). Computer systems that allow for commodity trading include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because automation of a trading system allows for faster and more accurate trading.

***Regarding claim 34:***

Official notice is taken that a computer system will be used for the registration of carbon sources that is taught in California teaches. (see pages 1-11). Computer systems that allow for commodity trading include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because automation of a trading system allows for faster and more accurate trading.

***Regarding claim 36:***

Official notice is taken that a computer readable media containing program instructions for displaying data on a display device of a computer system, the data being obtained from tables in a database associated with the computer system, the computer readable media comprising computer program code for implementing the steps of claim 1.

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Computer readable media that allow for these activities include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because automation of a trading system allows for faster and more accurate trading.

***Regarding claim 37:***

Official notice is taken that a computer readable media containing program instructions for displaying data on a display device of a computer system, the data being obtained from tables in a database associated with the computer system, the computer readable media comprising computer program code for implementing the steps of claim 12.

Computer readable media that allow for these activities include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because automation of a trading system allows for faster and more accurate trading.

***Regarding claim 38:***

Official notice is taken that a computer readable media containing program instructions for displaying data on a display device of a computer system, the data being obtained from tables in a database associated with the computer system, the computer readable media comprising computer program code for implementing the steps of claim 18.

Computer readable media that allow for these activities include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because automation of a trading system allows for faster and more accurate trading.

***Regarding claim 39:***

Official notice is taken that a computerized storage and retrieval system is used for exchanging emission reduction credits (ERC) values associated with a carbon sink, representing an asset in an account, for GHG values associated with a carbon source, representing a liability in an account, comprising a data storage means for storing data in a relational database wherein the database comprises tables, each table having a domain of at least one attribute in common with at least one other table, the tables comprising at least one table for storing all ERC values available for purchase.

Computerized storage and retrieval systems that allow for these activities include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because automation of a trading system allows for faster and more accurate trading.

***Regarding claim 40:***

Official notice is taken that a system of claim 39 further comprising of tables that record information regarding ERC generation, accreditation, and GHG activities as taught in California and IPCC.

Data tables that allow for these activities include Khaitan (US Pat. No. 6,907,402) and Moore (US Pat. No. 5,630,127).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify California and IPCC with official notice. Motivation to modify exists because use of tables allows for better recording of information and are necessary for a relational database system used in trading.

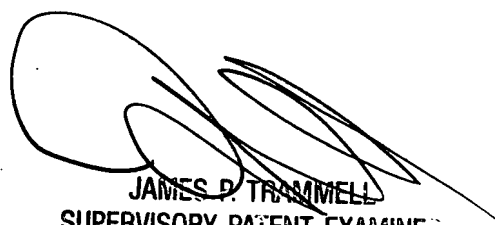
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abdul Basit whose telephone number is 571 272-7246. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on 571 272 6712. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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